

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1891.

NUMBER 36

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1550.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osorio No. 63. Rua. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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of LONDON, PARIS AND NEW YORK,

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor,

Chesterfield House - Great Tower Street, LONDON, E. C.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1891.

If the present unhealthy condition of
this city continues into the hot season, we
may consider it a certainty that we have a
very bad year before us. It is unusual for
two bad seasons to come together, but the
chances are that this year is destined to be
an exception to the rule. At the present
moment we are in the midst of a severe
small-pox epidemic, and the hospitals are
all overcrowded. In the Misericordia there
are not beds enough to accommodate the
sick and they are accordingly distributed
about on the floors. The small-pox hos-
pitals were overflowing long ago, and God
only knows what becomes of the surplus.
The situation is really alarming, the streets
are filled with funeral processions, the
small-pox death rate is about 30 a day, and
there are no signs whatever of an improve-
ment. The board of health is utterly in-
capable of meeting the emergency, the
municipal council is indifferent, the press is
silent, and the people are apathetic. In
view of the strong probabilities of a bad
summer, something should certainly be
done to arouse the city and health authori-
ties to a realization of the serious danger
which threatens us. The streets are
abominably dirty, out of repair and
crowded, the tenement houses are over-
flowing with immigrants and paupers, the
water-supply is insufficient and is being
shamelessly wasted, food is dear, the water-
front bathing-places for the poor are being
closed up, and the crowded condition of
the city is making all its bad features worse.
There is no concealing the fact that the
outlook is daily growing more and more
ominous. In view of all this we can not
urge too strongly upon our foreign ex-
changes to use every effort to stop emigra-
tion to this port at once, and to warn
everyone to keep away after November
next. We saw enough of death among our
foreign population during the past year
and have no wish to see it repeated.

ALTHOUGH the contracts with many of the
railway companies who enjoy (?) govern-
ment guarantees expressly stipulate that
the fiscal engineer appointed by the govern-
ment will be paid by the same, an effort is
now being made to shift the cost—and some-
thing over—upon the companies themselves.
In some two or three cases the expense in
itself would be no burden upon the com-
panies, but in many others it adds so con-
siderably to the working expenses of badly
located and unprofitable lines that it cannot
be borne without sacrifice on the part of
shareholders. Aside from this, however,
are the legal and moral questions of im-
posing a charge upon these companies from

Tontine Endowments.

Tontine "Endowment" policies of the
Equitable maturing this year show, in ad-
dition to the 20 years of protection furnished
by the assurance, a return in cash of all the
premiums paid, with interest at rates, vary-
ing according to age, from 6½ to 7 per cent.
per annum.

N.B.—No other Company can point to the results
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which they are specially exempted in their contracts. If the question could be referred to an impartial court, there is no doubt as to what decision would be rendered, but in the absence of such a court, and in the absence of any clear sense of fidelity to an agreement on the part of Brazilian officials, there is no other power to appeal to but that of public opinion. In the end it is more than probable that diplomatic interference will be invoked, but it is better in every sense to have the dispute settled honestly and justly by Brazilians themselves. And it is so simple a question that there ought to be neither delay nor doubt in the decision. Given an express contract to the effect that a company shall not be charged with the expenses of fiscalization, on the one side, and an attempt, on the other, to enforce a fixed charge of £1,500, say 15,000\$, when the salary paid is only about one-third that sum, the decision can not be doubtful. It may not be disputed that it was a mistake for the government to assume such an obligation, but as it was assumed, and voluntarily, it is an obligation which cannot be legally and morally set aside by either party without the consent of the other. The Brazilian government has too long acted upon the idea that its contracts are binding only upon the other party, and it is full time that so one-sided and unjust a practice should be set aside forever. It should not be forgotten that a breach of contract, or an act of bad faith, is just as reprehensible in a government as in an individual.

The editor of the *Correio do Povo* thinks that it will be a "day of marvels" when THE RIO NEWS has a word of encouragement and comfort for the men now directing the affairs of this country—and we are not sure but what he is quite right. It will surely be a "day of marvels" when these men deserve such a word. If our contemporary had been in the habit of reading our criticisms of public affairs regularly, instead of taking offence at one article on the Mayrink-Figueiredo controversy and one little comment on the surprising philanthropy recently developed by Henrique de Carvalho, he would have known that we have always advocated justice for the Brazilian people, and have always upheld republican institutions. It does not follow from this, however, that we must accept the abominable theories and schemes of Messrs. Mayrink and Ruy Barbosa for the sacrifice of this country to a great banking and industrial monopoly, nor that we should applaud bank management as good, nor that we should accept a very feeble and crippled imitation of a republic as the genuine article. Republican by birth, instinct and education, we have nothing to learn on that subject from a man who was yesterday a monarchist, is to-day a republican (so-called) and will be to-morrow—anything that pays best. When the republican movement began after the abolition of slavery, we frankly expressed our opinion against it, for we saw no chance for such a government in a country where nine-tenths of the population are helplessly poor and illiterate, and where the people are totally inexperienced in self-government—and thus far we have found no reason for changing that opinion. When we get through the period marked by the Ruy Barbosa and Glycerio concessions, the Torres port scheme, the *Tribuna* affair, the Metropolitan concession, etc., we may possibly enter another where the good citizens will come out of their retirement for an honest attempt to make this government a republic in reality as well as in name, and then, we can assure the *Correio*, there will be encouraging words enough in these columns to suit any would-be tribune of the suffering poor.

THE Portuguese legend has it that every man knows his own business best, and we may be exceeding our duties in calling the attention of Brazilian shareholders to a matter that is not of international interest. The fact is so crying a shame, however, that the inexperienced Brazilian operator in "fancy" stocks should excuse the interference. What we desire to call attention to is the sudden determination of directors to reduce the capital of banks and companies as a means of relieving shareholders from further calls for capital, and which determination appears to be generally considered a very virtuous act on the part of the directors, to be received with enthusiasm by the shareholders. We maintain that it is no such thing. The directors of the "wild

cat" banks and companies were either their incorporators, or the creatures of these; and participated in the unholy—if not illegal—profits drained from the shareholders for incorporation expenses, and we maintain further the shareholders should therefore oblige these harpies to return at least that part of their percentages on incorporation expenses which is not represented by capital actually paid up. We are perfectly aware that a contract is binding. If in a moment of hallucination a number of men voted a few speculators 5 per cent on a capital of 20,000,000\$, and this capital is afterwards reduced to 10,000,000\$, the law is not called upon to protect them; they must accept the consequences of their acts. A gentle appeal, however, to the men who have pocketed thousands of *contos* for the incorporation of these companies might prove efficacious, but if the argument does not convince, then let the statements of incorporation expenses be laid before the public. The sudden determination of directors to reduce capital is not to be ascribed to any desire to relieve shareholders; these gentlemen, who as a rule draw 1,000\$ per month and use the company's money in private speculations, find that the shareholders are not to be bled further, and in a burst of philanthropy they say to these unfortunate lunatics that they will reduce the capital by half, or to whatever extent may be necessary, without the slightest reference to the commission someone captured when the capital was twice or three times that actually fixed. If there be no resource for shareholders except scandal, we really believe that in such case scandal is justifiable.

ACCORDING to the hasty conclusion of a correspondent of one of our Argentine exchanges, "the United States has much to answer for in the misgovernment of the Latin nations of the new world." It is a conclusion so frequently advanced by men who disapprove of the methods and practices of South American governments, and is fruitful of so much unjust comment on republican institutions, that it is full time the error should be corrected. The American people are no more to blame for the crimes and misgovernment of these South American countries than the founders of the Christian religion are for the excesses, bloodshed and vices of the church in later periods. The American colonies inherited the laws, customs and traditions of the English people, in which a large measure of self-government had been developed. Their surroundings and circumstances led to a further development of these purely English ideas, and when their struggle for independence was ended the natural result was the supremacy of an ideal in which the largest measure of popular liberty compatible with law and order was secured to the people. These people were trained to respect and obey the law and to seek redress from abuses by legal means, and the result has been what the world now knows. The republican system is not free from abuses and disorders, nor ever will be until human nature itself undergoes a very considerable transformation. With such a people, influenced by such traditions and governed by so profound a respect for law, the republic is not only possible, but it is for them the highest and best form of government. That the United States should have imitators, and that these imitations should be disastrous failures, certainly reflects no blame upon that country. Every nation must decide for itself what its own form of government shall be. If it chooses one that is unsuitable to the temperament and habits of its people, then it can blame no one but itself. The example and success of the United States has undoubtedly exercised a strong influence upon the Spanish colonies of the new world and has led them to try an experiment for which their people were totally unfitted, and which has in every case resulted most disastrously. And we now have one more and the last effort at imitation in Brazil, which, we deeply regret to say, at this moment promises no better result. The success of a republic depends upon a large measure of education, upon habits of self-restraint, upon traditions and experience in self government, upon a profound respect for law, and upon the habit of punishing infractions of the law by officials themselves. When these conditions can be said to exist in South America, then the chances of a republic will be good. Until that time, however, we may expect imitations of every kind and description, and failures of every character and degree.

REV. CHARLES P. WINTER.

Through the kindness of a lady who has been in correspondence with the family and friends of the late Rev. Charles P. Winter, we are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter from one of his former parishioners:

"I think it possible that you and others in Rio may like to know what is being done here to perpetuate the memory of our dear friend, Charles Winter. I therefore send you some cuttings from our Parish Magazine which will show what we are trying to do. I hope the memorial may take the form of a stained glass window in the chancel. There are to be similar memorials at Winslow and at St. Peter's, Leicester, where our beloved friend has preached Lenten courses and endeared himself to all who knew him."

One of the magazine cuttings referred to contains the following tribute to the memory of Mr. Winter in the section devoted to Ashton parish:

"The news of the death of the Rev. Charles Philip Winter, which took place at Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd of June, cast a deep gloom over our parish."

"How general was the esteem and affection in which our dear friend was held was manifested by the large number who came to the special memorial service on Friday, June 19th, when there were 25 communicants at the celebration at 7.30 a.m., and a large congregation—including many friends from neighbouring parishes at Evensong. At this latter service a most impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. A. J. Miller, Rector of Wootton, from part 2 of Kings ii. 15. As Mr. Miller said, the best and highest tribute we can give to our missionary's memory is to try to follow his example, which we all acknowledge was a noble one, and to work out in our lives the lessons which he taught us so forcibly and yet so lovingly. But it is only right that our little church, for which he often expressed his love, where he preached the old truths of the gospel so powerfully and with such abundant fruit, and where at the holy table he celebrated the 'holy mysteries,' instituted and ordained by Christ Himself, should contain some fitting memorial of his life and work. Steps will shortly be taken towards providing such a memorial; meantime we shall be glad to receive subscriptions towards it from Mr. Winter's friends."

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

"SOUTH OF ENGLAND COUNTIES" VS. "THE WORLD."

This match was played on August 30th. The captain of the former eleven winning the toss decided on taking the field, having only 8 men against 11.

"The World" scored 163, Mr. F. H. Gepp contributing 60. At the call of time the "Southern Counties" declared a draw in their favor, having lost only one wicket for 44 runs.

The following is the score:

"THE WORLD."

C. W. Young, c. and b. Osler	6
A. H. Gepp, b. Fussell	90
A. L. Tweedie, c. and b. Elworthy	33
J. Ashton, b. Fussell	25
T. B. Barber, b. Elworthy	12
J. Lockie, b. Barber	1
A. E. Dewar, b. Barber	—
B. S. Lloyd, b. Skye, b. Elworthy	—
A. Lee, run out	2
W. Munster, not out	4
Evans	14
Extras	70
Total	163

"SOUTH OF ENGLAND COUNTIES."

A. E. C. Skye, not out	21
W. Munster, b. Twiss	14
P. S. Barber, not out	5
H. Fussell	—
H. Born	—
R. M. Wylard, to bat	—
C. Lloyd	—
W. T. Osler	—
Extras	4
Total	41

F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Epidemics of small-pox are raging at various points in Argentina.

—The Montevideo *bolta* was re-opened on the 2nd inst.

—The San Martin (theatre of Buenos Aires) was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 2nd inst. Two deaths are reported. The edifice was not insured.

—A diminution in the duties on Brazilian tobacco is talked of at Buenos Aires. It may be safely asserted that the smoker's interests will be most carefully protected.

—It is an amusing way to express it, but according to a Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd Argentine funds had suffered a great improvement in London. Such suffering should be borne with fortitude.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 5th says that it is certain that the Banco del Uruguay will soon be incorporated, with the exclusive privilege of issuing paper money. The idea that a new institution can issue paper money with better results than the old one, is certainly a novelty in finance.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUGUST 28.—*Senate*.—Senator Paes de Carvalho spoke in favor of the amnesty bill from the Chamber of Deputies, although he thinks that the author of the bill was perhaps somewhat precipitate in presenting it. One of the reasons why he favors the bill is that in the attempted revolution in Pará there are involved many persons who knew not what they were doing. Another reason, he says, is that the laws of the country in relation to such crimes are far too mild, and he thinks it better not to punish at all than to punish too lightly. Under the circumstances it is best, he says, to endeavor to remove as speedily as possible all traces of the revolutionary movement. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Gabino Resouro and Ottonia

offered a motion inquiring what the government intends doing to prevent conflicts between the people and the soldiery in the state of Alagoas. It is stated in the motion that the attack on the *Paraná* printing-office in Maceió is attributed to soldiers of the 26th battalion of infantry. Deputy Maranhão Prado, in offering a motion of inquiry in relation to government grants, said that he had at first supported the present ministry, hoping that it would remedy the evils caused by the first ministers of the provisional government, and for a while it seemed that such was really the case. Unhappily those evils continue to exist. He read a letter to prove that there was the utmost corruption in the public department and alluded to the demand of 1,500,000\$ from a company for the purpose of obtaining the signing of a decree within 48 hours. In answer to a remark from Deputy João de Siqueira, he said that he was accustomed to let no aspersion on his honor pass unnoticed and to resent an insult with physical force, if necessary. This deputy, he said, had a contract for defending the government and he executed this contract in a manner that was extremely objectionable. Since Dr. Americo Braziliense had refused to accept a portfolio, the government, it seems, has adopted the policy of damaging the interests of the state of S. Paulo. The speaker is not in favor of separation, but, unless the encroachments of the central government are abandoned, he will be forced into advocating the secession of his state. If the government will not yield to reason, it will be made to yield to force, for S. Paulo, to resist the encroachments of the government, can in six months put 50,000 men in the field. And, since parliamentary government no longer exists and congress is powerless to change the ministry, which, it is said, is kept in office by the sword, he appealed to President Deodoro to make good his title as founder of the republic and, abandoning this hostile ministry, to put in office men who, whether they be original republicans or ex-monarchists, shall at all events be capable of directing the affairs of the republic. Deputy Mayrink spoke in answer to the speech made two days before by Conde de Figueiredo. After alluding to the pain it caused him to hear it reported that a friend he prized so much is speculating in the tears of wretchedness, he proceeded to say that it is generally believed that the Conde is a speculator who at his pleasure causes exchange to rise and fall and that he has sent to Europe 25,000,000 francs. He then argued to prove that the Conde had not made use of all the resources at his disposal to insure the success of his mission to London for the Banco da Republica and that the London bankers had been unreasonable in their want of confidence in that bank. He read some figures to show that the position of the bank is perfectly solid. The demands on it, he says, do not exceed 60,000,000\$ and to meet these it has assets that can be readily realized, to the amount of 64,440,000\$. The *Diário de Notícias* had published a telegram from Rio, Brazil, which he read, saying that General de Castro had advised people not to take Banco da Republica notes. This, said the speaker, proves the existence, not only here, but throughout the country of a diabolical plot to injure the credit of the most important republican bank. This is a matter, he said, in which the police should interfere. He denounced the course of the *Jornal do Brasil* and alleged that the bank had exceeded the limit of its right to issue paper money. He also alleged that the bank had paid a commission of 100,000\$ on the purchase of gold and right of issue from the Banco do Brazil. He read a letter from Councillor Diogo Duarte Silva, director of this bank, declaring that the payment of the indebtedness of the Banco da Republica to the latter bank had never been demanded. He accused the president of Minas Geraes of ingratitude in withdrawing from the Banco da Republica the money belonging to that state. Deputy Aristides Lobo said that the revelations that had been made in the course of the discussion could leave no doubt in the minds of the representatives of the nation as to the existence of plots to overthrow the institutions of the country. Congress, then, should say to the government that the republic demands tranquility. He accordingly moved that the Chamber should pass a resolution declaring the it trusts that the executive branch of the government has taken steps to insure the stability of public credit. This motion, being received with protests, was withdrawn by its author.

AUGUST 29.—*Senate*.—Senator Virgilio Damasio spoke on the electoral bill framed by the joint committee. He thinks the bill defective in the part relating to incompatibilities, and is in favor of secret voting. He promises to offer an amendment for holding the election of deputies by states when the number to be chosen by the state does not exceed five, and by districts in other states. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Bueno de Paiva made a vigorous protest against the appointment of a judge in Minas Geraes since the state has been organized. He does not, he says, fear Sebastianism; the danger to the country is the lack of morality in the administration of its affairs and the undue intervention of the general government in matters belonging to the states. The bill regulating the powers of the general and state governments for legislating on internal improvements was opposed by Deputy Jusimiano de Serpa and defended by Deputy Bernardino de Campos.

AUGUST 31.—*Senate*.—A memorial was received from deputies elected on January 3rd to the legislature of Mato Grosso protesting against another body calling itself the legislature of that state. Senator Wandenkolke opposed on the ground of economy, the bill for establishing a school for machinists at Pará. After speeches from Senators Catunda and Paes de Carvalho, the amnesty bill was voted in 3rd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Thomaz Delfino said that every day there were complaints from the representatives of states against the encroachments of the general government. In the city of Rio de Janeiro the action of this government is still more harsh. The government seems bent on losing the city by obligations before it is organized. Every period, he says, has its special characteristic. If that of the first reign was the *camariota*, that of the second the *lapis laudico*, and that of the present period is the *mao invisivel*. A bill was introduced for delivering at once to the state governments, in conformity with Art. 64 of the constitution, the public buildings, plantations and factories situated within

their respective boundaries which are not required for the use of the general government. Deputy Sampaio Ferraz, in presenting a petition of several labor organizations, spoke of the contrast between the sufferings and privations of the poor and the ostentatious display of wealth and luxury by fortune speculators. He protested against the opinions that attribute this state of affairs to republican institutions and assured the enemies of the republic that they cannot subvert these institutions without civil war. The petition asks for a reduction of 50 % in the duties on necessities of life, the nationalization of the retail trade and some other measures. The budget committee reported in favor of postponing until after the organization of the budget, action on the request of the government for a special appropriation of 6,000,000\$ for arming and equipping the army.

SEPTEMBER 1.—*Senate*.—The Senate rejected a motion of Senator Americo Lobo for referring to the committee on finance the bill on banks of issue. The substitute bill interpreting Arts. 73, 74 and 75 of the constitution, was voted in 2nd discussion. In a speech on the electoral bill Senator Quintino Bocayvia spoke in favor of secret voting. He thinks that in other countries there is more electoral corruption than in Brazil. Senator Saravia:—"I don't agree with you; there is no country that can compete with Brazil in electoral frauds."—Senator Campos Sales:—"Under the monarchy this was caused by centralization. At present the republic is in construction." Senator Wandenkolk:—"If this is construction, the foundation is very weak." *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Frôres da Cruz introduced a bill on house-rents. Deputy João de Siqueira said that the opposition speakers are very inconsistent in their charges against the government. Hitherto they have censured the government for interfering in the affairs of the states and now they are asking it to interfere in Sergipe and remove the duly elected governor of that state. Deputy Amphiphio spoke on the bill from the Senate, defining the causes for impeachment, and defended an amendment that he offered. A resolution was offered for congratulating Chili on the termination of the civil war.

SEPTEMBER 2.—*Senate*.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti defended his bill on banks of issue. He does not consider gold indispensable to a sound currency. Senator Saravia defended the joint committee's electoral bill. In the course of his speech he said that in his opinion the country is badly governed now for the same reason for which it was badly governed under the monarchy, that is, on account of the weakness of the ministers. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Garcia Pires introduced a bill to abolish the collection of import duties in gold. The committee on finance reported a bill for collecting half the duty in gold and half in currency. The majority of the committee on legislation reported in favor of the bill annulling the Metropolitan railway grant. A minority report against the bill was also presented. Deputy Henrique de Carvalho introduced a bill for the dissolution of congress and of the state legislatures and for holding new elections, after congress has voted the budget and the electoral law. Deputy João Vieira introduced a bill for the extradition of criminals between the states and the federal district. The bill defining the causes for which the President of the republic may be impeached was voted with an amendment of the committee on legislation. The committee on legislation reported a bill to substitute the marriage bill from the Senate. The substitute bill permits religious ceremonies after or before civil marriage.

SEPTEMBER 3.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted a motion offered by Senator Amaro Cavalcanti and opposed by Senator Ramiro Barcellos instructing the committee on legislation to report on the constitutionality of executive decree No. 493, of August 5th. On motion of Senator Ramiro Barcellos the bill on banks of issue was referred to the committee on finance. Senator Catunda in a speech on the electoral bill opposed secret voting. He does not believe that any law will secure free elections which, in his opinion, depend on the civic courage and public spirit of the people. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Palleta censured the conduct of the Leopoldina railway in requiring coffee to be shipped at certain stations by way of Imbeiba instead of Serraria, making, he said, a difference of 48 per bag against the shipper. Deputy Martinho Prado said that almost the whole population of Brazil is now opposed to the government. The only support which the government now has is from those who defend it from personal reasons. Such is the incompetence of the government that among the persons recently appointed on the board of supervisors for banks and companies there are some who live by borrowing money, in sums of 200\$ or 400\$, from any one who will lend it to them. Congress voted 14 articles of the bill for reorganizing the federal district, adopting many amendments.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In Ceará João Cordeiro's candidates for the state senate were defeated by 6,000 majority.

—The municipal elections in Espirito Santo have been postponed to October 10th.

—A telegram of the 3rd from Sergipe says that there has been an alarming rise in the price of food products in that state.

—A telegram of the 3rd from Santos to the *Tempo* says that the epidemic of yellow fever is still prevailing in that city.

—The chamber of deputies of Bahia has passed a bill fixing the police force of the state at 1,600. The bill is now before the senate.

—In the municipal elections of Santa Catharina the federal party carried that of S. Francisco, which was the only one in which it took part.

—At Guaretinguetá the collector refuses to receive Banco da Republica notes in payment of taxes. Of course the collector is a "Sebastianist."

—In Pernambuco on the 31st ult. the bonded warehouse of Fonseca Irmaos was seized for the payment of 40,000\$ due from that firm to the government.

—The federal party has decided not to take part in the municipal elections in Rio Grande do Sul, as those elections are to be held under the Cesarist Alvim regulations.

—One of the Mato Grosso legislators telegraphs that it has promulgated a state constitution and elected Dr. Manoel José Murinho president of the state. Col. Mallet has returned overland, for some strange reason.

—The Juiz de Fora butchers have resolved to increase the price of beef, the municipal council has taken steps to take charge of that business and make special contracts for the supply at prices ranging from 400 to 600 réis.

—The Minas Geraes legislature voted on the 3rd instant a motion congratulating Chili on the termination of the civil war. The Chilean government may command our services if it wishes to know where Minas Geraes is located.

—The Magli opera company had another banquet at Ouro Preto on the 1st, at which Italy and Brazil fraternized with an enthusiasm which compelled the director to postpone his departure in order to give a few more representations.

—The officers and crew of the Chilean frigate at Bahia were the recipients of a manifestation on the 1st inst. As this vessel belonged to the Balmaceda party, now overthrown, we are at a loss to understand what reason there was for such a demonstration.

—For several months St. Jacob has been doing as he pleased in his dominions with no one to molest him or make him afraid; but on the 1st inst. the opposition awoke from its long torpor and commenced the publication of a daily paper in Niteroi.

—The Sergipe legislature opened on the 2nd with an attendance of 12 deputies. Among the first motions offered was one approving the acts of the usurping governor, Vicente, and another censuring the national congress for limiting the powers of state executives. The Sergipe "twelve" is evidently a very obedient little body.

—The city of Ouro Preto is just the place for strolling opera companies. The town simply goes wild over them, banquets are of frequent occurrence, manifestations almost every day, and then they are all embraced and sent away with tears and kisses. Even the poor chorus girl and ballet dancer are not forgotten.

—The governor and chief of police of Goyaz and the governor of Sergipe have all telegraphed to President Deodoro congratulating him on vetoing the bill for limiting the powers of governors of non-organized states. The governor of Goyaz says the president has saved that state from civil war. The fun of the incident is that these very officials are the men congress is after because of their alacrity.

—A man in Jaboticabal telegraphed to a friend in Rio Claro to send him an *ajudante de pedreira* (assistant stone mason); but the amanuensis of the telegraph office made the telegram read *abundante pandeiro* (abundant stopping-place). The mistake, however, is not a very bad one, for it was probably for the purpose of constructing an abundant stopping-place that the Jaboticabal man wished the assistant stone-mason. At all events everything is so crowded now that a man should have a stone-mason if he wishes an abundant stopping-place.

COFFEE NOTES

—In Goyaz the price of coffee has risen to 24\$ an arroba.

—We understand that the Geral directors are about to procure some very important improvements for the handling of coffee. The new facilities will not only expedite the work, but will greatly reduce the expense.

—According to advices from Guatemala the coffee harvest for 1891 will reach 7,000 quintals, representing \$16,000,000. In ten years the production has more than doubled and the price realized has more than quadrupled.

—The coffee dealers are the next ones to strike. They want to raise the price of empty coffee bags (which cost less than 500 réis) from 700 réis to 1 mil réis. Some of these days the consumer will strike, and then we shall see how the planter likes it.

—The director of the Geral railway system announces that the company proposes to receive coffee to be shipped via Imbeiba, if the shipper so desires. This gives a chance to avoid the delays on the Central line, but at a somewhat higher rate.

—The Geral railway company has asked permission to discharge coffee on the new quays between the ferry and the war arsenal, where temporary structures will be built to receive it. All the other places are full and a new place is necessary in order to prevent a serious obstruction in the handling of this product. It is said that the minister will give his consent.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Two of the English directors of the Geral system appointed under the terms of the loan contract with Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co., have entered upon the discharge of their duties. They are Messrs. E. J. Lynch and J. Mawson, both experienced managers of Brazilian railways.

—The inauguration of the Metropolitan circular railway occurred in the Largo da Carioca on the 6th inst. in the presence of President Deodoro and his cabinet. It consisted of speeches by Ruy Barbosa, Minister Uchôa, a Polytechnic student and Sr. Nicôsis. Ruy then made a second speech in defence of his partiality for Argentine talent, the documents formally condemning the Carioca railway were signed, and the corner-stone of the future Hotel Carioca, now called the "estação central" was formally laid. The recent step toward annulling the concession by Congress was carefully ignored.

—The time fixed for concluding the construction of the following railways has been extended:—The remaining 15 kilometers on the Estrada de ferro Central de Mucalé, one year; extension of the Barão de Araranha railway, two years; Ilape-mirim branch of Carangola railway, two years.

—The concession for an elevated railway from the Lagoa de Rodrigo de Freitas (Botanical Garden) into the city, granted by a decree of the 28th November, 1890, has resulted in a scheme which has received the sanction of the minister of agriculture, in spite of its absurdity and its invasion of the privilege held by the Botanical Garden tramway. Its route will be Ruas Hunayta, S. Clemente, Praia de Botafogo, Senador Vergueiro, Cattede, and the shore line to Rua 1ª de Março, returning by way of Ruas Fresca, Misericórdia, Santa Luzia, Passelo, Lapa, Cattede, Vergueiro, Praia do Botafogo, Voluntários da Pátria, to the Lagoa. If built, it will completely spoil several of the best residence streets of the city.

LOCAL NOTES

—Vice-President Floriano Peixoto returned to this capital on the 2nd inst.

—"Down with the foreign retailer!" is again the national war-cry, or will be if Sampaio Ferraz can bring it about.

—What is the use of a Congress, anyway? It hasn't even authority enough to scare an Argentine off the Carioca reservoir!

—The increase in the death rate of this city is really becoming alarming. Will someone do us the favor to shoot a sanitary inspector?

—Her Britannic Majesty's minister at this capital, Hugh Wyndham, Esq., was formally received by President Deodoro on Saturday last.

—It would seem that everybody wants to construct houses for the poor. Much of this sympathy, however, is of the kind shown by the wolf.

—Deputy Anísio attributes to "Sebastianist" plots the report of the Emperor's illness. Councillor Mayrink's opinion on the subject is respectfully solicited.

—A number of expert commissioners have been appointed to advise the customs officials on matters pertaining to that service. Their names were published yesterday.

—At the Truf-Club races on the 30th ult. the proprietor of the Hotel da Vista Alegre had his pocket picked of 300 Leopoldina debentures worth 16,000\$ and a note for 8,000\$.

—We regret for Barão de Lucena's sake, that he is not the author of the neat little communication that appeared with his signature in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 30th ult.

—Councillor Mayrink says that he will share the fate of the last Brazilian. We are glad to hear it; but Smith wishes to know whether the last Brazilian is willing to share the fate of Councillor Mayrink.

—Law No. 6 of the republic authorizes the government to purchase the house occupied by the late Gea. Benjamin Constant and to compensate his family for the rent they have paid since February 24.

—On Monday and Tuesday there was a strike among the laborers at the office conveniences in this city and 100 laborers were brought from Niteroi to take the places of the strikers.

—It is said that the government has recently deported two Italian priests. As it was not done by judicial process and the country is not under martial law, it would be interesting to know where the authority is derived for so arbitrary an act.

—The government has granted free entry for the materials and apparatus important for a projected commercial academy in Juiz de Fora. As one school can not be considered of more advantage than another, why not put all school materials, furniture, books, etc., on the free list at once?

—Deputy Anísio gives us the cheering intelligence that President Deodoro will cut off both hands and lose his head, rather than shed one drop of Brazilian blood. This is more comforting than Anísio's blood-curdling anecdotes of "Sebastianism."

—Permissão has been granted to the engineer Melville Hoan to make surveys in the bay between the marine arsenal, Ilha das Colinas and Ilha das Encostas for certain proposed port works. The government stipulates that it is responsible neither for the expenses of the surveys nor for the grant of the concession solicited.

—A great deal of quiet amusement was afforded during the recent representations of the new opera *Comby* by the eccentric conduct of the composer, who stood in the wings and rushed out to congratulate the artist every time anyone applauded. His frequent appearance led some ingenious people to think that he was trying to secure all the applause for himself.

—Poor Quintino thinks that there is more corruption in other countries than in Brazil. If it were not for Quintino himself, and Ruy and Chico and Lara's invisible friend, and the wife of Alquem and a hundred other cases known to the world, then we might join him in this little bit of consolation. Unhappily, however, we can not make a black surface look white without a little whitewash.

—We deeply regret to note the death of Mr. John Francis Thompson, of Brooklyn, N.Y., which occurred in this city on Friday morning, September 4th. The deceased was junior partner in the firm of Canfield & Thompson, New York, and was engaged in establishing business relations with this city and Buenos Aires. He was a young man of rare abilities and exceptionally high character, and had every promise before him of a successful business career.

—The new measure adopted by the Botanical Garden tramway suspending half fares, from the city, on the trams going beyond the Largo do Machado, is arousing bitter criticism, but without good reason. Those who have the longer journey to make will fully appreciate the protection which this measure insures. As long as the company supplies trams enough for the short trip passengers, they can have no reason to complain that other trams are reserved for those who have the longer journey to make.

—Minister Salvador de Mendonça arrived here on the 3rd inst. on board the steamer *La Plata*.

—The inspector of the Gloria *quartêiro* was robbed in his own house on the 2nd. No wonder he cannot protect the rest of us.

—Urbano Duarte says that present prices make it very hard to live here now, but in compensation small-pox makes it very easy to die.

—On the 2nd the Supreme Court refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the organizer and directors of the Banco Mercantil do Brazil.

—Barão de Lucena has at last resigned the office of governor of Pernambuco. The prime minister evidently begins to feel that he is in the government to stay.

—In Saturday's *Jornal do Commercio* there is an advertisement of a "moco brasileiro," 16 years old, with 14 years' business experience. A precocious young man, certainly!

—On the 4th inst. the police discovered a den of counterfeiters at Rua de D. Manoel No. 54. Several notes of \$2 and \$5, said to be well executed, were found in the place.

—The amnesty bill in favor of the Pará revolutionists was signed and promulgated on the 5th inst. It must be a terrible disappointment to Huet and Anísio not to have some one guillotined.

—During the month of August 932 cases of small-pox were reported to the board of health in this city. The "board," however, has not been in the least disturbed by so trifling a thing as an average of 30 new cases of small-pox a day.

—Rio has always been celebrated for bad smells and indecent sights, but it has not even seen the ambition of her illustrious has not even yet been satisfied. Those who wish to see what amusements the young men of this city must enjoy should visit the El Dorado.

—On the 3rd inst. a detachment of soldiers sent to the island of Melões in this bay to capture deserters, committed many depredations on property there, breaking into houses and even setting fire to a building. The "discipline of our army" is still up to its old standard.

—A horrible death occurred in a soap factory on the Largo de Cascadura on the morning of the 5th inst. an employee of the establishment, delirious with fever, leaving his bed and precipitating himself into a boiling cauldron of soap. Death resulted instantaneously.

—The telegraph bureau announces the following rates for telegrams by the new cable to the United States:—From Rio to New York and states east of the Mississippi river, 3890 per word; to N. Y., Orleans and states west of Mississippi river, 4890; from points south of Rio de Janeiro to any part of the United States, 4390.

—It is pleasing to note that a patriotic but insouciant citizen wants the government to give him the free use of an unoccupied piece of ground next to the insane asylum as a centre for amusements. We are at a loss to understand the scheme, but if it is for the diversion of the insane people inside the asylum we take much pleasure in giving it our hearty approval.

—We should like to caution our readers against a lot of hoaxes and vagabonds in this city, who are deceiving people with pitiful stories about being unfortunate immigrants. The "dodge" is to solicit work, heretofore to be refused, of course, and then ask for money to get a head and something to eat for the night. The safe plan is to pay after the work is done.

—According to all reports the new Casino is attaining an unenviable notoriety as a gambling resort. The stakes are frequently very high and the hours long. As the police still continue to raid the places where the poor man stakes his copper and nickel, we trust they will not be so much just as to overlook the place where *contos* are staked and lost every night.

—Deputy Sampaio Ferraz does not seem to have that honor of bloodshed attributed by Deputy Anísio to President Deodoro, and is evidently anxious for a little blood-letting. This makes us suspect that there is a mistake in the supposed name of the honorable deputy and that he is not Sampaio Ferraz, but Sampaio Peres. And it is to be presumed, also, that he is not the same man who took to the woods after signing a harmless little protest against the provisional government.

—Buenos Aires advices in regard to Chilean affairs note that the revolutionary junta had been received with great enthusiasm at Valparaíso, that 10,000\$ had been voted by the municipal government of that city for festivities on the 18th, that the courts and banks are re-opening, that Balmaceda had escaped to Peru, that the Condell had surrendered to the Chilean minister to Peru at Callao, and that crews are to be sent after the three new vessels now outward bound.

—It has been decided by the Botanical Gardens tramway company to abolish half fares from the city on the cars that go beyond Largo do Machado. As the number of Largo do Machado cars are wholly insufficient, this measure of course means that the majority of passengers to Largo do Machado and for shorter distances must pay 200 réis. In this connection we desire to call the attention of the directors to the advisability of being more liberal with the ladies who are obliged to go down the line and take an incoming tram in order to get a seat. In such cases no fares should be collected.

—Among the passengers leaving for the United States, per ss. *Advance*, on the 5th inst., was Mme. Corina Coaracy, of the editorial staff of the *Pais*, who we believe is the only lady in Brazil who has adopted journalism as a profession. Mme. Coaracy goes to the United States principally on account of her health, but will employ a part of her time in procuring information for a series of letters to the *Pais*, particularly with reference to the Chicago exposition. As Mme. Coaracy is an American by birth and the daughter of the gentleman, Mr. Vivaldi, who established the predecessor of this paper (*The South American Mail*) which was ultimately incorporated in *THE RIO NEWS*, we take much pleasure in bespeaking for her a hearty reception from the journalists of the United States.

STOCK AND SHARES LIST.

September 5th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,321,700\$	Jan.-July	4	Apollon, gold	200\$-1,000\$	1,000\$000	1,012\$000
115,600	do	4	do	1,000\$	1,000\$000	1,012\$000
18,017,500	Apr.-Oct.	4	Gold Loan 1888	1,000\$	1,360 000	1,360 000
131,938,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do 1879	1,000\$	1,250 000	1,250 000
109,694,000	do	4	do 1889	500-1,000	992 000	992 000

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS.						
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8	Bragantina.....	200\$	196\$	—
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Carangola	200	195	—
.....	.....	.....	do do Brazil	200	194	30\$ 500— 40\$ 000—
£2,500,000	.....	.....	do	£200	54	— 53 000—
1,133,300	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Luiz de F6ra and Piaui.....	200	192	—
15,167,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Leopoldina.....	£200	164	— 165 000—
£3,049,840	.....	5	do do gold	£100	49	— 150 000—
.....	Jan.-July	5	do	£113 5 s.	71	—
200,900	do	7	Maric6.....	£200	84 1/2	—
£1,185,000	Jan.-July	7	Sapucaia.....	200	190	— 150 000—
1,800,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	S Isabel do Rio Preto.....	200	192	—
£137,100	Jan.-July	6	do do gold	£50	140	—
6,679,800	Mar.-Sept.	6	Sorocabana.....	100	190	—
£177,450	Apr.-Oct.	6	do do gold	200	550	—
160,000	Jan.-July	7	Uniao Valeciana.....	200	140	—
£785,500	Jan.-July	5	TRAMWAYS		£200	190
416,553	do	7	Cant. e Vi6gio Fluminense	500	460	— 150 000—
783,100	do	7	Cas. e Urbanos.....	100	70	—
246,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Pernambuco	200	107	—
8,000,000	Jan.-July	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro	200	190	—
278,000	do	6 1/2	Villa Isabel	200	198	—
SHIPPING						
1,377,300	May-Nov.	8	Ferry	200	100 1/2	—
12,000,000	Jan.-Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	199	—
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES						
784,000	Apr.-Oct.	8 1/2	Purera	200	180	—
1,500,000	Mar.-Sept.	6	Quissama	200	195	—
200,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Rio Branco	200	160	—
MILLS						
2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Alianza	200	200	—
96,000	Jan.-July	8	Burbery	200	—	—
400,000	May-Nov.	7	Boni Fun.....	200	—	—
1,136,600	Apr.-Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial	200	204	—
1,000,000	May-Nov.	7	Canica	200	204	—
564,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Confianca Industrial	200	200	—
600,000	do	10	Industrial Miniera.....	200	192	—
£419,000	Jan.-July	6	Petropolis.....	£20	200	—
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	P6o Grande	200	190	— 160 000—
308,000	do	7	Prog. Industrial do Brazil.....	200	—	—
1,000,000	Jan.-July	7	Rink	200	—	—
350,000	do	6 1/2	S. Christ6v6o	200	—	—
286,000	May-Nov.	7	S. L6zaro	200	198	—
£95,500	Mar.-Sept.	6	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	100	190	—
.....	Jan.-July	6	Uniao Industrial S. Sebastiao	£22 10 s	198	—
MINES						
197,000	Jan.-July	7	S Jeronymo Coal.....	100	95	—
SUGAR FACTORIES						
£337,500	Jan.-July	6	Agricola do Ribeiro Preto	£20	185	—
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	6	Architectonica.....	100	80	—
3,000,000	Jan.-July	6	Banco de Vi6gio do Brazil.....	100	52	—
26,001,400	.....	6	Banco Credito Movel,consols	100	31	31 000—
1,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	Brazil Agricola	200	—	—
150,000	Feb.-Aug.	7 1/2	Canteranea e Esqutos, gold.....	200	—	—
£59,500	Jan.-Sept.	5	Constructora	200	190	— 180 000—
498,800	Jan.-July	5	Empresa de Obras Publicas	£20	170	—
1,600,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Dona D. Pedro II	200	190	—
£150,000	May-Nov.	6	Ind. Lav. e Col. Macac6.....	£10	—	—
266,000	do	6	Lavoura,Ind. & Colon	200	—	—
600,000	Jan.-July	6	Melhoramentos U. de Nicth.....	200	—	—
900,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	Nacional de Oleos	100	100 500	—
500,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Nova Industria	200	185	—
.....	Servicos Maritimos	200	200	—

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" 14	Thames..	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 21	Elbe.....	Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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